

TO THE END.

[J. H. Kennedy.]
Oh, fair, swift river, go on and go by!
Go on and go down, till the voice of the sea
And the white line of surf and the hands of the tide—
And the night of the deep where great ships
ride—
Reach out and give welcome to thee!
Oh, fair, sweet life, go on and go by!
Go on and go down to eternity;
And welcome thy end as the river is lost
Where the wrecks lie thick and the dead are
lost
On the limitless waste of the sea!

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATION.

The First Attempt in 1607—Berwick's
Work—The Penny Magazine.
[New York.]

An interesting book, "The Pictorial Press: Its Origin and Progress," has just been issued in London, and is a volume full of curious information and quaint illustrations. From this it appears that the effort to illustrate important or special current events was much earlier made than many may be aware who have been impressed by the recent practice of some newspapers publishing cuts of persons and things described. The first attempt to illustrate the news of the day seems to have been made in 1607, when a tract on "Wofull News from Wales" curiously illustrated a flood that occurred in Monmouthshire. Another tract in the same year, pictures floods in Somersetshire and Yorkshire.

There were others, in 1613 and 1613, illustrating, among other things, the burning of Tilverton and "The Wonders of this Windie Winter." Favorite subjects with those early wood-cutters were murders, battles, and floods, with now and then a supernatural sight, whether of ghost or meteor. There were some very good cuts in 1641 and 1643, one or two being accounted worthy the pages of a modern illustrated paper. The first paper that attempted regularly to illustrate features of its news was The Mercurius Civicus, published in London during the civil war. War maps were published in papers as early as 1701, when The London Post gave an outline drawing of the seat of war in Italy, and in 1746 The Dublin Journal gave a plan of the battle of Culloden. A sun eclipse was given in Parker's London News in 1724, but there was little progress made in the art during the century.

There were occasional copper-plate designs in The Gentleman's Magazine, but they were inferior. Wood engraving had become almost extinct at the end of the eighteenth century, but was revived by Berwick, and with the establishment of The Observer came the "pioneer of modern illustrated journalism." The Times, however, in 1806 published an engraving of Nelson's funeral car, and in 1817 the picture of an ideal manufacturing village. In 1813 The Observer gave a view of St. Helena in copper-plate, and did nothing more for three years, when it gave the picture of a man notable for being the last appellant to the "Assize of Battle" in England.

The Penny Magazine was established, and in 1832 had a weekly circulation of 200,000 copies, chiefly gained by its admirable engraving of works of art. As an outcome of all these seeds of illustration The London Illustrated News was issued in 1843. It first appeared May 14, with sixteen pages and thirty-two wood-cuts, among them the burning of Hamburg and a portrait of the queen. Its success was immediate, and it has ever since continued to the great fortune of its founder, Herbert Ingram, of Nottingham. From that illustrated journalism rapidly grew into an independent profession, and is now literally at the height of an art resident the world over.

Queer Ideas of Our Country.

[Munich Cor. Texas Sittings.]
Some of the people here have queer ideas about the dimensions of America. They seem to imagine it a mere hamlet. They fancy that all the people in the United States live within a few miles of each other, are personally acquainted, and know all about each other's private affairs, which is not the case. At a railroad station near Frankfurt, a man dressed as a peasant took me off to one side and spoke to me earnestly and feelingly in German. I coincided with him in every particular, not understanding a word he said. I told him in English all about the late presidential election, and we were getting along finely when one of the German passengers who came over with me on the steamboat, and who understood languages, acted as interpreter. My new acquaintance, it seems, was not talking politics at all. What he wanted to know was how his brother was coming on, how many children he had, etc. I replied that I didn't know; that I hoped for the best, but I really didn't know that he had any brother in the United States. "Ain't you from America?" he asked through the interpreter, looking very much astonished.

I replied that such was the case. "Then how is it that you don't know my brother; he is a baker in San Francisco."

The man actually believed that I could not help knowing his brother, because he was in the United States. He seemed to think that America was about the size of a German village, and that his brother was the only baker in the place. It was impossible to convince him that his brother and myself had not slept in the same bed. He went off mad.

There are some people here, however, who appreciate the size of America. A gentleman, who had studied the map, was of the opinion that Columbus did not deserve any credit for discovering America, as he could not have sailed past it without seeing it, so large was it. In fact, all he had to do was to keep right on, and then he couldn't help running into it.

Fatality of Chloroform.

[Scientific Journal.]
M. Dubois, of Paris, finds that chloroform acts with extraordinary rapidity on criminals after the introduction of alcohol into the system, and terminates in death with startling abruptness. This discovery may form a clue to the fatality of chloroform in some cases.

China is the largest consumer of pig tin. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of idols.

HOW NIAGARA CAME ABOUT.

The Curious Story That Is Told By a Geologist.
[Cor. Buffalo Courier.]

Dr. Julius Pohlman, a local geologist at Niagara Falls, gives the following theory of how the present cataract came into existence: "In tracing the origin of this river," he said, "we must go away back into the pre-glacial times, when the bed of the great lakes was occupied by a river, and Tonawanda valley contained a lake fifty miles in length and from ten to twelve miles in width, with a possible maximum depth of sixty feet. The northern barrier of the lake was of limestone formation. Being about fifty feet lower than the southern one, the overflow of water was toward the Ontario valley. The outlet found its way into the present channel of the Niagara river somewhere near the upper rapids of the river above the falls. From here the waters met no obstacle, and in their flow predetermined the river gorge between the falls and the whirlpool, and continued in a straight course north through the side of the whirlpool, and thence through the valley of St. David's, in Canada, and onward through the Ontario valley.

"I have made careful searches and find this track of the river from the whirlpool through Canada. By and by the Tonawanda lake began to subside, and finally was reduced to a river with a wide, low valley on each side. The course of the river in making its way out of the valley of the ancient lake changed. It flowed into the channel of the present Niagara, where the present Tonawanda river enters now. It curved around the southern margin of Grand Island—which formed a shallow part of the northern margin of the lake, and had risen as a peninsula in the course of time—and then flowed north into the original channel of the outlet, thus determining the two branches of the present river. That branch of the Niagara river which separates the island from the main land is of quite modern origin, as testified to by soundings. Well, the erosion across the thin bed of Niagara limestone naturally cut one or the other parts of the outlet deeper than the rest, and confining the smaller channels, gave birth to a number of larger and smaller islands, known at present as Goat, Bath, Luna, the Sisters, etc.

"The branches of the river joined again into one stream as they approached the heavy Niagara limestone at about the site of the new suspension or foot bridge, and rushed north for about three-quarters of a mile, where they fell over a precipice of over 100 feet. Goat island extended northwesterly in a triangular prolongation, with its apex somewhere abreast of the northern end of the present American fall. Below this fall of 100 feet, that I have just spoken of, the river descended in rapids over shale until it encountered the Clinton limestone near the railway suspension bridge, where it took another leap. From here a short rapid carried it to the entrance of the whirlpool, where another fall was caused by quartzose sandstone of the Medina group. Thence there was a rapid current to Ontario basin. The volume of water then was exceedingly small as compared with the estimated 20,000,000 cubic feet a minute of the present.

Now, at the time of the glacial period the movement of the ice sheet was in a northwesterly direction. The channel of the great river which I remarked about in the beginning was excavated deeply, and the valley of the great lakes was formed. When the Arctic region again changed into a temperate one, the ice sheet retreated northward, and in melting spread over all the land the ground-up material, as well as the rocks which had been caught up and carried under, and the valleys of St. David's, Tonawanda and others were more or less completely filled up with drift. The channel of the old Tonawanda river from the whirlpool was also included in the filling process. After long ages the ice disappeared, and the bed it had occupied became the seat of a chain of great lakes. At this time lakes Erie and Ontario formed two large bodies of water and were at the same level—that is, their surfaces were even with low-lying heights. The waters in the lakes began to subside, and a mud flat appeared between them, extending from Buffalo to Lewiston. An outlet from Lake Erie was formed through this flat, and we have the present Niagara river."

Applications of Luminous Paint.

[London Engineering Times.]
Luminous paint continues to make slow but steady progress in its application to innumerable useful purposes. Among its most recent applications may be mentioned tapes for field use at night by the royal engineers' department. Starting from a given point toward the front, the men leave a trail of luminous tape on their track, and on reaching a given point they mark the contour of the earthworks to be executed by the same means, paying out the tape as they return toward the camp. The working party then follows the outward trail, execute the work, and return to camp without having discovered a single ray of light to the enemy.

The German war office authorities have experimented with the paint for purposes of night attack, and Lieut. Deppe, of the Belgian school of gunnery, is investigating its merits in the same direction. Our own government are also using painted framed glasses, or Aladdin's lamps, as they are called, for internal boiler inspections. Gen. Lord Wolseley also took with him a luminous compass for the Nile expedition. It has also been applied in some large establishments to the fire buckets, which are thus easily found in the dark. A South-eastern railway third-class carriage has the interior lined with the paint on the back of glass.

An Enormous Structure.

[New Orleans Letter.]
The Centennial main hall at Philadelphia was considered an enormous structure, but it is said the Centennial buildings all together could be easily stored away in the main hall in New Orleans, which covers between thirty and forty acres.

As celery is known to be beneficial for nervousness, it is now claimed by those professing a fair trial that cranberries assist in curing dyspepsia.

DIRECTORY.

Population of Blount County, census of 1880: 13,935.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

High Sheriff—M. H. Edmondson.
Deputy Sheriffs—Chas. H. Logan, J. M. Armstrong, W. C. McBeth, G. A. King, John Goddard, D. N. Bond.
Trustee—James A. Goddard.
Register—J. N. Badgett.
Notary Public—T. N. Brown.
Coroner—T. N. Brown.
Surveyor—Clairborne George.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. M. Gamble.
Fish Commissioner—W. H. Kirk.
Commissioner of Weights and Measures—T. N. Brown.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court—Hon. S. A. Rodgers, Judge; W. C. Chumlea, Clerk. Court meets the fourth Monday in January, May and September.
Chancery Court—Hon. W. B. Staley, Chancellor; J. T. Gamble, C. & M. C. & M. Court meets second Monday in June and December.
County Court—S. L. Greer, Chairman; J. M. Goddard, Vice-Chairman; Ben. Cunningham, Clerk. Quarterly terms, first Mondays in January April July and October. Quorum session first Mondays in each month.



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Primary.	1.00 per month.
Intermediate.	1.30 "
Academic, 1st year.	1.50 "
" 2d "	1.80 "
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